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SELECTED TALES.

BLUE STOCKING.

BY MARY DAVENANT.

"Now, Walter, dear Walter—do be reasonable."

"Am I not reasonable?—Is it not the most reasonable thing in the world for a man that has been wandering about for three years, and is tired to death of staying at home, to determine to go off again, if it is but for a fortnight, to stretch his inactive limbs?"

"Yes—but just at this time, dear brother, when Augusta Hastings is coming, and I want you so much to be at home," urged Elizabeth Graydon—a sweet, winning creature she was, too. "How shall we ride or walk, or drive about without you? Papa is always so busy, and old Cyrus is such a stupid escort."

"Not half as stupid as I should be in the company of your blue-stocking friend. I never can speak a word before these dear, delightful pieces of frigidity, and as I have no idea of being proclaimed from Dan to Beersheba as one of the dullest fellows in the universe, I shall take good care to keep out of the learned lady's way. What put it into your wise head, my little Bess, to ask this pedantic Miss to stay with you in the country, where she will have no one to whom to display her acquirements?—Why did you not wait until we moved into town, and then you could have invited all the 'learned bears' about there to hold intellectual conversations with her? Her awful presence would strike me dumb instantly, for of all things in nature I most abominate a blue-stocking."

"But who told you she was a blue-stocking?" asked Elizabeth.

"Yourself—everybody. Does she not understand Greek and Latin—and Hebrew and Syriac too for aught I know?—and does she not talk nonsense and philosophy by the yard—not only in the vernacular but in all the unknown tongues?"

'If she does I never heard her. As to having learned Greek and Latin, if that is one of the unpardonable sins, I suppose it must be laid at her father's door, who chose to teach them to her."

"More fool he for his pains. Just think of the absurdity of a woman's undertaking to correct that ridiculous pretender to learning, Jim Benton, in the reading of a passage in Æschylus, which, pedantic fool that he was, he quoted to her one evening at a party. Mrs Sanford heard her and told me of it."

"Well, if she did do it," replied Elizabeth, "which I doubt, for Mrs Sanford is not the best authority, it was only because he was a ridiculous pretender, and wanted to be taken down. Augusta is the very person to do that, for she abhors pretension as much as any one. Indeed, indeed Walter, it is wrong in you to be so predjudiced—only stay at home and see Augusta, and I am sure you will agree with me in thinking her one of the most delightful persons in the world. There is something so superior, so elevated about her, and yet so simple and unaffected. I am neither a wit nor a savante, and yet she paid me a great deal of attention when I was staying with my aunt last winter."

"She might have had some good reason for that," said Walter.

"What reason could she have but that she liked me? Oh, brother," added Elizabeth, after looking earnestly in her brother's face, "I have found you out—you think she may have heard of your transcendant charms and courted me for your sake—insufferable coxcomb that you are, I wonder how I can love you half as well as I do."

"Nay, Bess, not quite such a coxcomb as you would make me out. But she *may* have heard—mind I only hint at the possibility—of the hundred thousand dollars uncle George left me, bless his old bachelorship for that mercy; and may have a slight fancy to appropriate them. If so, she is not the first lady that has shown the same inclination—heigh ho," and Walter rose from the comfortable arm chair in which he had been lounging, stretched his long limbs before a mirror, arranged his fine curls, and sauntered out upon the portico.

Elizabeth followed him, put her arm within that of her brother, and looked beseechingly in her face with her bright, roguish eyes. "Now, Walter, have you really taken up this odd, this absurd idea? Do you really think that we women are always so on the look out for fortunes that a handsome, accomplished, gifted and wealthy girl like Augusta Hastings, would take the trouble to come more than a hundred miles for the chance of captivating a man she has never seen, and to whom she very possibly might not take the slightest fancy?"

Walter waived this rather embarrassing question in the usual style—by asking another. "Pray how old may this handsome accomplished, and gifted young lady be?—if it is fair to ask."

"You don't deserve that I should answer you, but lest you should take it into your head that she is thirty, I will tell you—she is just two and twenty."

"Hem," said Walter musingly, then suddenly turning to his sister, added, "you may depend upon it, Elizabeth, she will be an old maid."

Elizabeth laughed till her blue eyes glistened with tears.

"What are you laughing at?" asked Walter.

"At the solemn manner in which you uttered your awful prophecy. One would suppose you were foretelling a most fearful doom. It is a comfort, however, that it is one she might have escaped had she pleased, for she had no less than three very devoted admirers last winter to my certain knowledge."

"Indeed! Who were the courageous knights?"

"That is telling," said Elizabeth, "I can keep some secrets, rattle-pate as I am.—But come, Walter, finally and decidedly, won't you stay at home and help me entertain my friend? there's a good boy—do."

"I cannot, Elizabeth, I really feel unequal to it. I am no Soloman to answer the hard questions this queen of Sheba might take it into her head to propound in this warm weather. I don't feel quite well, and a trip to Canada will do me good. I shall be absent about a fortnight, and do not intend to write a line home while I am gone—writing is such a bore."

"Then you don't want me to write to you?"

"Not unless something happens, for I shall be flying about, and would not get your letters. You and your friend will have a far pleasanter time without me, for if my good manners would prevent my being postively uncivil to her, I should, I know, be enough to make her hate me and you ashamed of me. Besides—a word in your ear, Bess—Harry Howard perhaps might be persuaded to ride and walk with you sometimes, if you crave the honor right humbly—eh, Bessie?"

"You wicked creature, let me alone," said Elizabeth laughingly, struggling to disengage herself—and as she hurried off Walter cried after her, "don't let the blue-stocking cut you out, my innocent, unsuspecting sister."

Walter was as good as his word. The very day before the expected arrival of Miss Hastings at his father's beautiful country seat on the Hudson, the young gentleman set out on his projected tour, and did not return until he was quite sure that the guest, so unwelcome to him and so cherished by his sister had taken her departure.

Though a spoiled child of fortune, a little vain, not a little conceited and very predjudiced, Walter Graydon was essentially a noble fellow. Handsome, intelligent, affectionate and generous, with a refined taste, a cultivated mind and great wealth, he had been caressed and courted both by old and young until many of his fine qualities had become so obscured by a coxcombry of manner by no means natural to him, that the undiscerning many had little thought of his being anything better than the frivolous man of fashion he appeared. After several years spent in foreign travel, he had taken a prominent place in New York society, where those who had, like his sister Elizabeth, witnessed the anxiety of a few manœuvering mothers and forward daughters to gain his attention, might forgive his suspicions of the mercenary views of the sex in general. Seeing many he felt to be his superiors in all but the accident of wealth, neglected by those who courted him, he fully appreciated their motives, despised them accordingly, but still continued to amuse himself with the fair damsels who so perseveringly determined they would make themselves agreeable to him. His mother and sister saw and regretted this, and it was some some slight hope Elizabeth had entertained that her friend might produce an impression that would remove these blemishes from his otherwise fine character, that made her feel so bitterly disappointed when he declared his intention to be absent during her visit.

Walter travelled very leisurely, lingered wherever taste or inclination led him to stop, and the intended fortnight had become a month when his baggage was deposited at the tavern of the village near his father's residence.

"All well at Beaulieu?" was the only question of the smiling landlord who heartily welcomed him back.

"All well, sir."

"Then send my trunk down as soon as you can. I am so cramped riding in that deuced stage that I will walk over thro' the woods," and our hero sauntered homeward.

It was but little past noon, as the day was very warm. Walter did not hurry himself, and soon after he had crossed the bounds of his father's estate, he sat down on a stump to rest and look about him. It was near a spot that had been a favorite of Elizabeth and himself from childhood, and a path before him led down the steep bank on the top of which he sat, to a brawling stream there broken into a thousand tiny falls by the large stones that obstructed its course. Just below there was an opening in the rocky bank, which when a boy, he had made into a grotto for Elizabeth, and here, even now, she often came with book and work to spend a quiet hour. Walter was not, therefore, at all surprised when a moment after he heard her rich, musical laugh ring out freely through the wood, and was just hastening to meet her when he heard her exclaim,

"Come, Augusta, this is delightful," and in an instant the awful idea of the blue-stocking presented itself, and he retreated behind a tree—taking good care, however, that it was one that did not conceal the young ladies from his view.

Many of my readers may doubtless think it very childish for two grown women to amuse themselves by wading in a brook on a summer morning, yet truth obliges me to state that Walter thus saw his sister and another person. She certainly could not be the learned lady—his ears must have deceived him in the name—for this was one of the roundest, fairest, most bewitching little creatures he ever laid his eyes on. She, as well as Elizabeth were laughing, carolling forth the merriment of their hearts as gaily as the birds above them.

Walter could not take his eyes off the stranger. She was a little above the middle height, and exquisitely formed. Her long fair hair divested of the comb, was falling in rich waves round a figure, whose grace and symmetry perfectly enchanted him; the long curls in some degree obscured her face, but Walter felt it must be a lovely one, and only longed for a nearer view of it. A log was thrown across the stream a little above, and when they reached it the young ladies seated themselves, and letting their delicate feet just touch the water, began to chat merrily together. The stranger now threw back her luxuriant curls, so that Walter could see her face and a pair of large, lustrous dark eyes constrasted beautifully with her dazzling complexion and golden locks;—and a pale, broad forehead, one of the most piquant little noses, and richest, loveliest mouths in the world, completed the enchanting picture. While Walter stood gazing on the fair vision, the stranger began to hum a tune, and presently sent forth the rich volume of her voice in a lively Swiss song, of which he was particularly fond, but he had never before heard sung in a manner that so completely delighted him. When the song had ceased the young ladies quitted their rural seat, and Walter, supposing they were preparing to return, made the best of his way home.

His mother met him in the hall, and he scarcely returned the warm embrace with which she welcomed him before he exclaimed, "dear mother, who is that charming creature with Elizabeth in the woods?'

His mother smiled. "So you have met already?—poor fellow, it is the enemy before whom you retreated so valiantly."

"Miss Hastings!—impossible—I thought she was a tall, dark-haired, classic beauty, and this is one of the sweetest little hours I ever saw in my life."

"Had you better not sit off on another tour, Walter? for here Miss Hastings certainly is, and here we hope she will remain for a fortnight at least."

"And has she been here all this time?" asked Walter.

"She arrived but three days ago," replied his mother, "having been prevented coming when she intended by the unexpected arrival of some friends to stay with her. I pity you, Walter, but you must try to endure her presence, for we are all charmed with her, your father particularly. I tell him that if he becomes much more fascinated I shall be really jealous for the first time in my life."

"I am sorry—very sorry," said Walter, and he paused.

"That your father admires her?"

"No—not that—but — but — that the sweet creature I saw just now is Augusta Hastings. I was so much in hopes it was somebody else."

"Now, Walter! you cannot be so foolish, surely. Well, go and dress for dinner and perhaps you may have the happiness of disliking her, after all; for I assure you she is very blue, entirely too much so for your taste, I know."

"Very blue! I knew it!" muttered Walter as he proceeded with his toilette. "I am sure I shall not like her—it is a great pity she is so handsome—just the style of beauty I most admire—what could have put it into my head she had dark hair?—Perhaps it was Elizabeth's raving so about her splendid hazel eyes. Plague take this neckcloth! I can never tie it—my hair, too, curls up like a negro's this warm day!" and Walter did at last contrive to get dressed just as the dinner bell rang.

He had hardly time to greet his father and Elizabeth, when Miss Hastings entered. She was dressed with much taste, her long, fair hair was arranged in a knot behind her classically formed head, and there was a quiet dignity in the high bred air with which she acknowledged the introduction to Walter, so different from the unrestrained joyousness of the laughing nymph of the woods, that he again repeated to himself, "I shall not like her," and ate his dinner scarcely saying a word.

Mr Graydon, who was quite an intellectual man, led the conversation to literary subjects, and even Walter was obliged to acknowledge that he had never heard a woman converse more agreeably than his sister's friend. She gave her opinions freely and decidedly, without any effort to display or conceal her acquirements, and in so sweet and graceful a manner as to disarm the most inveterate opponent of feminine superiority.

"My mother is right," thought Walter, "she is *very* blue, but it is beautifully so."

Presently the conversation turned to other topics. The news of the day—dress—and even housewifery, on all of which Miss Hastings entered with the same animation and interest as on the more elevated ones which had before been discussed.

When they returned to the drawing-room after dinner, Augusta seated herself at an embroidery frame, on which was spread a most elaborate piece of worsted work, at which she immediately employed herself with the greatest diligence, chatting, however, all the while with Mr and Mrs Graydon and Elizabeth; Walter still continuing most determinately silent. At length Elizabeth came up to him and whispered,

"For pity's sake, Walter, say something—Augusta will think you possessed with a dumb spirit."

"I have nothing to say," he replied, "besides you all keep up such a steady fire, there is no getting in a word if I wanted to."

"Do join us at any rate, and don't keep moping in this corner."

Walter did as he was bid, and joined the group at the embroidery frame. Just then there was a pause in the conversation, and Walter scarcely knowing what he said, observed—"your work, Miss Hastings, I suppose—very beautiful indeed—and yet ladies of your superior talents and acquirements generally despise these trifling occupations."

Augusta colored, and then replied in a careless tone. "Really superior people despise, I hope, nothing but what is in itself despicable."

"There, now," said Walter to himself, "was there ever sitch a stupid blunderer created. I intended a compliment, and made it almost affronting by awkwardness." And satisfied with this display of his conversational powers, he muttered something about shades and grouping, and then made good a retreat.

"Walter seems quite fatigued with his journey," said Mrs Graydon, "or else something is the matter with him—he is not like himself to-day."

"Mr Graydon certainly looks very well," replied Augusta. "You never told me, Elizabeth, how very handsome he was."

"Do you really think him handsome?" said Elizabeth delighted, and she soon ran out of the room to scold Walter, and to tell him of the compliment Augusta had paid him.

The instant Walter heard it he thought of his hundred thousand dollars, and the idea "she wants to catch me," was again presented. He acknowledged to Elizabeth that he thought her friend was beautiful, and much less disagreeable than he expected. But he added, "that she must not ask him to like her, for he knew he could not. She did not like him either—that he saw at the first glance—there was a decided antipathy between them."

And so indeed it seemed; for charming, fascinating, and attractive as Augusta's manner was to every one else, toward Walter she maintained the same well bred indifference as when she first saw him.—They did not seem to get on together at all. Walter was coldly civil, and Augusta half the time did not appear to see that he was in the room. Still *in the room* he generally was, if not either walking or riding with his sister and her friend, though on these occasions he generally kept close to Elizabeth's side, leaving Augusta's conversation to be monopolized by Harry Howard, who he insisted had transferred his affections to the beautiful stranger.—At the end of three weeks Augusta returned home, and a few days after her departure the brother and sister were seated alone in the drawing-room, when Elizabeth observed,

"I hoped, Walter, that after Augusta had left us 'Richard would be himself again.' It was distressing to me to see what an effort it was for you to be civil, and you are so unused to conceal your feelings that it changed you entirely. Indeed if fairies had the fancy for young men they are said to have for babies, I should think some provoking elf had stolen you away, and put a stupid, conceited fop in your place. But now that 'the enemy,' as mamma calls her, has gone, you should sing, 'Io pæan' over her departure, and be the same merry fellow you were before."

"I don't see anything to be merry about," said Walter gloomily.

"Not when a person you dislike so has quitted the house?"

"I do not dislike her," said Walter—"it is she that dislikes me."

"Indeed—it would be very strange if she did like you, when you think her pedantic and conceited, and blue, and I know not what besides," said Elizabeth.

"I do not think her pedantic, or conceited, or blue," said Walter.

"Then, for pity's sake, tell me what you *do* think of her?"

"I think her the most beautiful, the most excellent, the most divine creature that ever trod the earth—does that satisfy you?"

"Now, Walter, be serious, and tell me truly."

"As surely as there is truth in man, that is my opinion."

"Then why did you behave so coldly to her?" asked Elizabeth.

"Because I saw she thought me the vain frivolous coxcomb that I am; and I hate myself because I know it is true. Yes! I have made an effort since she has been with us—but it was too keep from loving her as deeply, as devotedly, as despairingly as I do," and Walter hid his face in his hands, his whole frame trembling with emotion.

"Walter, dearest Walter!" cried Elizabeth, throwing her arms about his neck. "I am too, too happy."

"Happy!" exclaimed Walter, "that I adore a woman who despises me?"

"But she does not despise you, she cannot despise you when she knows you as you are—she must love you then, for you are the noblest, the dearest, the best of brothers."

"Hush, Elizabeth, you must not flatter me. I know too well how far she is above me in all that is good and great to cherish a single hope of winning her—for I have wasted my talents, abated my acquirements, and led the life of a selfish egotist, instead of that of a Christian man. But that is over—though we may never never meet again—from this moment she shall be my inspiration———"

"But you will meet again," interrupted Elizabeth, "and that before long—for—for—don't look so at me, Walter," she added, hiding her blushing face in her hands—"she has promised to come again at Christmas and be my bridesmaid."

"Ha!" said Walter, "so I was mistaken in thinking Harry had proved a recreant?"

"Just as you have been mistaken in everything else; and if Christmas does not prove me right I have no true woman's insight."

"But till Christmas is a long—long time, Elizabeth—it already seems an age since she left us."

"Oh—I thought just now you never expected to see her again. There are no steamboats and railroads, I suppose, between here and Philadelphia—and no aunt who has been begging you for a visit ever since you came from Europe?—but there is one thing you have forgotten, Walter," said Elizabeth gravely—"that she has read Æschylus."

"So much the better for her."

"And talks philosophy and nonsense by the yard in all the unknown tongues."

"It is a wicked falsehood."

"And is only fit company for learned bears, and—stop, don't interrupt me again—that you have a hundred thousand dollars that she my have taken it into her head to appropriate to herself."

"Oh, Elizabeth! spare me, spare me," cried Walter—"fool, idiot, traducer that I was."

Christmas came, and with it a brilliant wedding in one of the most aristocratic circles in New York. The bride, our sweet Elizabeth had never looked more lovely; but even lovelier than she, and the belle of belles, was her charming bridesmaid, Augusta Hastings. Walter, handsome, brilliant, polite to all, and devoted heart and soul to one, was groomsman, and never was lady more faithfully attended to.—Walter had paid more than one visit to Philadelphia in the intermin, and though he could not flatter himself that he had made the slightest impression on Augusta's heart, it was quite evident she no longer disliked him, and received his attentions with the same frank gaiety as she did those of the other young fashionables that surrounded her. But it was in vain that Walter watched for some word or look on which he could hang a hope for the future, and more than once he would have given up to despair had not Elizabeth his better genius, urged him to persevere. Elizabeth well knew that a heart like Augusta's was not to be lightly won, she knew her friend's high ideal of manly excellence, saw that Walter was striving to attain to, and with all the partiality of a sister's fond affection, felt that he could reach it at last and bear away the prize he coveted.

But of this there seemed no present prospect. Augusta returned home without having given her desponding lover sufficient encouragement to induce him to venture upon a declaration; and convinced of her indifference, Walter devoted himself to long neglected studies and other more active duties, determined to forget her—but in vain. He found it was for her he studied, and for her he strove, until at length he resolved to chase away the small lingering hope that kept alive his passion, by running the risk of a rejection.

"And was he indeed rejected?" my fair reader, I hope will ask.

Come with me to that beautiful mansion on the Hudson, not very far from that in which we first met our hero, and listen to a conversation between the "lord and lady there." Augusta is sitting on a low seat near her husband's side, her hand is clasped in his, and her fair, round cheek is resting upon it as she says—"and so it was only because I happened to be handsome that you forgave me my acquirements? What if I had been ugly, Walter?"

"Possibly I might not then have discovered their value, for like most of my sex I bow to the influence of beauty. But I can say this much, that long before you eased my torments by accepting me, I felt that the worth of the jewel within far outshone the beauty of the casket—and now that you have been four years my wife, I feel that the loveliness which still charms my senses is but dross compared with that which daily and hourly elevates my soul."

Tears stood in Augusta's eyes as she pressed the hand she held to her lips.—Presently she said, "I have told you a hundred times, dear husband, that 'your torments,' as you call them, on that occasion could scarcely have exceeded mine. I loved you at first even against my better judgment, and when that judgment decided in your favor you seemed to have forgotten me—a woman's trials under such circumstances is harder than a man's."

"Well, here comes our little Harry, so we will not talk of trials any more. One thing I know," said Walter, as he took the smiling cherub in his arms, "that I have the best wife and Harry the best mother in the universe."

"And she a blue-stocking," said Augusta, laughing.

Bring children up in learning and obedience without outward severity. Praise them openly, reprimand them secretly, give them good countenance and convenient maintenance, according to thy ability; otherwise thy life will seem their bondage, and what portion thou shalt leave them at thy decease, they will thank death for, and not thee.

Those children who are most chastened rarely prove the best men; punishment, if not productive of good, will certainly be the cause of much injury.

Rarely drink but when thou art dry, the smaller the drink the clearer the head and the cooler the blood, which are great benefits in temper and business.

If a proud man makes me keep my distance, the comfort is he keeps his at the same time.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Divorce Case.—Warren Hunt of Athol appeared before Judge Dewey to-day, for the purpose of obtaining a divorce from his wife, living in Prescott, to whom he was married in 1839. His complaint against her was for adultery. Mrs Hunt was present to prevent the divorce, and denied the charges. Mr Hunt was convicted of this crime some time since. Witnesses were examined and the counsel submitted the case to the Judge without arguing it. The Judge decided against a divorce. E Dickinson for plaintiff; C. P. Huntington for defendant.

The amount subscribed to the capital stock of the projected Hampshire and F. Railroad, as we learn from the Express, continues to increase. $90,000 have been subscribed in Amherst, about $20,000 in South Hadley, and over $10,000 in Hadley.

Accident.—In Athol, on the 8th inst. on the line of the Vt. and Mass. Rail Road, Mr James Grady, a foreman on the Ledge, in the employ of Pratt, Hopkins & Co., was killed while in the act of firing a seam blast, which exploded prematurely. He was favorably known and has left a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.—*Barre Pat.*

The Vox Populi says, we understand that Gov. Briggs, Commander-in-chief of all the forces raised, or to be raised in this Commonwealth, has not accepted the services of the Lowell Phalanx. Is not this strange? Undoubtedly it will be thought so, till it is told in Gath and published in the streets of Lowell, that their services *have never been tendered.* What a damper upon eloquent newspaper paragraphs.—*Barre Pat.*

A Novel Race.—The engineer of the passenger train for the east, this morning descried two horses upon the track between Springfield and Wilbraham, and gave them the usual warning. The horses nevertheless kept the track, and quite a spirited and amusing race took place.—As the engine slacked its speed, the horses would slack, and when the shrill whistle gave notice of renewed speed, they would redouble their activity. The chase lasted for about three miles, when the horses turned off, apparently satisfied with their morning exercise.—*Springfield Gazette.*

Mr Webster, in the course of the debate on the resolution of inquiry into the conduct of Gen. Gaines, said he had made inquiry of those who knew or ought to know about it, and ascertained that the military expenditures of the government were hardly less than *five hundred thousand dollars a day.*

Haying.—Some of our farmers have commenced cutting their grass, and crops look uncommonly thrifty. It is seldom that grass, becomes fit to cut in this region earlier than the 20th of June.—*Springfield Gaz.*

Broom Corn Paper.—Mr Caleb Loud, of Westhampton—who has just put into operation a mill for the manufacture of wrapping paper—has made a quantity of paper from broom corn stalks—quite a good article. He intends soon to "try his luck again," if he succeeds agreeably to his expectations, growers of broom corn may find a profitable demand for their stalks, which are sometimes troublesome articles to dispose of.—*Northampton Gaz.*

Accident in Cabotville.—Two workmen were putting iron shutters to one of the windows of the Perkins Mills in Cabotville, on the 2d, when the staging on which they stood gave way and both fell a distance of about 25 feet to the ground. Mr Charles D. Billings was so severely injured that his recovery is doubtful. The other, Mr Tooney, was badly bruised.

A Countryman's Pocket Picked.—On Thursday, about noon, Mr Aaron P. Grant, of Peterboro', N. H. had his pocket book stolen, containing $895 in Boston and Fitchburg money. Mr G. supposes it was taken from his pocket in Quincy market.—*Mail.*

Western Railroad.—The gain in receipts last week over the corresponding week in 1845, was about $4000, and the whole gain this year in five months, a little over $55,000. The gain upon the Worcester road in the same time has been $25,000.

Copper Balls.—The Mexicans use "copper grape," and it is represented as being most poisonous. They are made rough, and left to accumulate verdigris and other noxious coatings peculiar to copper, and when they wound they are almost always fatal. We are not informed whether they use copper because of its poisonous qualities, or because they have no lead.—*N. O. Tropic.*

Texas Members.—The Legislature of Texas have declared the election of David S. Kaufman as Representative in Congress of the first district of that State, and T. Pillsbury as representative of the second—Kaufman had 940 majority; Pillsbury '43.

Mexico has not less than 3000 mines, which have produced more silver than all the world—besides about $25,000,000 annually now.

From the Statesman.

Appeal to the People

From the decision of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Major W. Ripley.

BY ONE OF THE ACCUSERS.

John C. Stebbins. "I have worked in the armory about thirty-one years, and the last twelve years have been an inspector—was discharged by Major Ripley on the 4th day of the present month, (February) as I think for doing my duty faithfully to Government as inspector. At the time of my discharge, I had fifty to sixty men under my charge. While I was inspector Wm. H. Barber, Joseph Benson, Samuel D. Hubbard, Luther Chapin, Marcus Cadwell, A. B. Crane, Chas. Packard, Samuel Warner, Philander Winslow, Luther Sage, Rufus Rice, Amos Rice, David Chapman, Jedadiah Smith, Otis McQuivey, and Ezra Richmond, with one exception good and competent workmen, were discharged. They worked at the shop where I was inspector—were not all discharged at one time. Of those substituted in place of these men, some were unskillful, incompetent workmen. When they commenced they were unacquainted with gunsmithing, and the limb work of the locks deteriorated the first two years of Major Ripley's superintendency."

Here is the proof direct, from an *inspector* of twelve years standing, *five of which were under Major Ripley*, that the charge of having discharged worthy competent workmen from employment and substituted others unacquainted with the manufacture of arms, to the detriment of the public interest,"—is well founded, and the rigmarole in Major Ripley's "Defence" will hardly be sufficient to blind the public sight to the fact. In regard to distress caused by the sudden and unlooked for expulsion of more than one hundred men from their business, their only business, it would be superfluous to prove it. It is sufficient for the public information to say that nearly all these men had families, whose sole resource was locked up in a little fixed property rendered unsaleable by the very acts of the man who had turned these armorers adrift and their unfitness for other employments, from long practice at a particular branch of musket work, aggravated their embarrassments. In view of these circumstances, no details of specific cases of distress to families need be given; though some cases, as examples, were testified to before the court.

Hon. Wm. B. Calhoun.—"I was Representative in Congress from this District from 1841 to 1843—was well acquainted with the officers of the Armory at this place, and with the armorers before and after that period. A committee of the armorers and a committee of the citizens, came to Washington while I was there.—Their object was to prevent a change of superintendency of the armory from civil to military—they advised with me as to the best mode of accomplishing the object. In addition to the memorial to be presented to Congress, they desired an interview with President Tyler, and I went with them. By their request I laid the matter before the President, and he expressed himself very strongly against the measure. The three armorers who went to Washington to present the wishes of their fellows were discharged while they were at Washington. They were men of good character, and had the reputation of being good workmen. I have a perfect knowledge that they were discharged. There were many others discharged from the armory, and I have heard from the men themselves that their families were in a distressed condition.

I remostrated to Mr Bell, Sec. of War, against the change, and stated to him my views in regard to it and its effects. I placed my objection on file at Washington—I afterwards found my views confirmed by the operatives in and out of the armory."

Mr Calhoun, who represented this District in Congress eight years, and at the time of giving this testimony before the Court of Inquiry, was President of the Massachusetts Senate, will be indisputable authority with the people wherever known, from what quarter soever base insinuations in regard to him may come.

The memorial he speaks of was drawn up by a worthy and distinguished legal gentleman of this town, was borne to Washington by himself and two other respectable citizens as a committee from the citizens, accompanied by the three men who composed the committee from the armorers, and is of sufficient importance to be quoted. It is dated April 16th, 1842, just one year after Major Ripley came here, the law establishing the *civil* superintendency being still unrepealed. Among other things it says: "The undersigned, citizens of Springfield, Mass., in behalf of the armorers employed in the National Armory, and of citizens of the town, respectfully pray that the existing law placing the armorers under the charge of civil superintendents may be retained, and that no act may be passed by Congress which shall put a military superintendent over the Armories." Some of the reasons adduced were, that "under a civil superintendent the concerns of the armory will be conducted in accordance with the best interests of the Government, and in a manner tending to acquire the confidence of the armorers, and to enlist their interest and pride in the good order and success of the establishment; *while those minutiæ of discipline which are the necessary result of a military superintendency, and which have already been partially introduced into the armories since the civil superintendents were removed, and which may be proper for the Army and Navy, but which are degrading, oppressive and tyrannical* when applied to intelligent and high-minded citizen mechanics will be avoided." That the effect of a change in the superintendency would probably be the loss to the government of the services of many of the old armorers, whose long experience, and whose faithful services to the Government for a long series of years, together with the many valuable inventions and improvements in machinery made by them, of which the Government is now reaping the benefit, and for which they have never received a dollar of compensation, would seem to give them some claim to its favor and leniency." And inasmuch as the armory is entirely beyond the control of the citizens, and as it introduces into the town large bodies of men who go to make up the character and welfare of the town for good or for evil, the citizens have a direct local interest. * * *

The citizens of Springfield are desirous of retaining among them the *present body of armorers, who now rank high with the best citizens of the place, in intelligence and moral worth.*"

This memorial received the sanction of the unanimous voice of the citizens here, and its statements are fully corroborated by abundant testimony before the court of inquiry; and the worst apprehensions which it expressed have been realized.—The paper itself is honorable to the humane feelings, patriotism, and sagacity of its author.

Mr Calhoun continues: "Immediately after my return from Washington, Maj. Ripley, and another gentleman having charge of another post, called on me and went into a full investigation of the change. The amount was that the effect of the change would be merely nominal; and they both said the armorers would be satisfied, and nothing to their detriment would be attempted: I told Maj. Ripley I was glad to hear it.

After this I stated to the armorers who consulted me, what had been said. I afterwards told Maj. Ripley that I had stated to the armorers who had called on me, the substance of the interview, and recommended to them to waive their objections, keep quiet, and see if the promises were carried out. The armorers followed this advice, notwithstanding their former objections. As the Maj.'s promises were not fulfilled, my former views were more and more confirmed."

Here we have the history of transactions which show, on the part of the new superintendent, an utter disregard to promises, and intimations which in an honorable mind ought to be cousidered equivalent to promises; but which are doubtless designed to gain time to carry out plans of proscription which subsequent events have made apparent, were intended in the beginning to be executed on the armory people.

It cannot be requisite to give the detail of the testimony of many others to sustain the 1st charge in the memorial. A synopsis of a few of them may suffice to enable the public to decide whether the charge is sustained.

Calvin Stebbins—"Worked in the armory from 1813 to 1841—was discharged by Major Ripley—have been embarrassed and distressed in consequence of my discharge."

Amos Rice—"Worked in the armory from 1814 to 1842, and then discharged—applied for work again, and was put off, but with the expectation given that should have work. Some months after, spoke to Maj. Ripley about it, and he answered me harshly—said he could not tell, and turned away. I owned a house which cost me $900 and was obliged to sell it for $550—have been greatly distressed in my family in consequence of losing my situation in the armory—by long employment on one branch, was rendered incapable to do other work advantageously. Major Ripley never told me that I could not have work again."

This conduct of the military superintendent in tantalizing the discharged men with the hope of further employment which he really intended never to give them, was extensively practiced by him, and kept many of them waiting from month to month for a year or two, rather than sacrifice their little all to get a dubiious subsistence away from their homes, till reduced to extremities.—This was a refinement of cruelty that demonstrates the revengeful disposition of the "commandant," and consid ered in connexion with his efforts to ruin the *character* of the discharged armorers that went away to get work, proves his intentions to do them all the harm he could.

Mr Dwight testified to the distress of the family of James Sykes. He had a family of twelve children. "I think Sykes had a pretty tough time for about a year." Mr D. gave a circumstantial account of a ride to Longmeadow by Sykes and three other armorers. It appears that on the announcement of the reduction of wages in 1841, these men took a leisure afternoon to ride to a neighboring town; and with disappointed feelings no doubt, at the reduction of their wages, and knowing Major Ripley to belong to the party who had just been advocating high wages to workmen, hung up a piece of brown paper on which was written, "two dollars a day and roast beef" on one side, and on the other, "no reduction of wages." The prevailing opinion at this time was that these men were discharged for this reflection upon the political party to which Maj. Ripley belonged. It does not appear from the evidence before the court that they were discharged for any other reason; in short the Major (Defence p. 6) is understood to admit this ride to have been the reason.

Mr Dwight took the opportunity to endeavor to make it appear that the opposition to Maj. Ripley was *political:* and it *might have been* so far as Mr D. was concerned; but it was a new idea to others that the *Whigs as a party* had any objections to the military superintendent which were not common to all other parties in the county, unless Mr. D. and a few of his friends assume to be the Whig party here.

(*To be Continued.*)

PALMER SENTINEL.

Palmer Depot, June 18, 1846.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the offices where they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bill and ordered their paper discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a paper from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is "prima facie" evidence of intentional fraud.

Oregon Question Settled!!!—The pulse of the timid may now beat firmly in anticipation of a full, final, and immediate settlement of the Oregon controversy.—The last British Steamer brought out full powers to Mr Pakenham to treat upon the subject within certain circumscribed limits, and he has made an offer to the President, which by him was referred to the Senate, and approved by that body.—The terms are not definitely known, but the line of boundary is the 49th parallel of latitude, giving the British Vancouver's Island and the free navigation of the Columbia, to the time of the expiration of the charter of the Hudson Bay Company, in 1862. If such are the terms, we think much has been sacrificed to conciliate the grasping avarice of the mother country & thousand of grandmamas in breeches in our own country. In fact, if such be the case, it would not be the strangest thing that has happened it the British Government emboldened by their success in negociation, should assert a claim to that portion of the Union north of a line running from Erie on the lake, along the Pennsylvania and New Jersey line to Long Island, and that after swaggering and bullying, and operating on the fears of the peace-loving portion of the Union, our Government should, for *the sake of harmony*, concede all North of the Erie canal, and the Western and Worcester Railroad from Lake Erie to Massachusetts Bay.—We acknowledge the absurdity of treating the matter in a serious light; but it is not less to be thought of than the idea of giving away one half of the best part of Oregon, and throwing the use of the Columbia River in, to boot. But the vote of the Senate upon the proposition of Mr Pakenham, it standing 38 for its acceptance to 12 against it, has closed the matter, and it is no longer an open question,—and it becomes the friends of our *just National Rights* to submit to the dispensation of events without a murmur or complaint.—We do so, and considering the weakness of our Mexican friends, and their distance from us, we advise the friends of 54 40 to cool down to 49, and give permit to the good mothers whose fears have confined their children to the nursery, to let them out at all times between sunrise and dark, and rejoice that *peace is once more* restored to our northern borders.

Plan of the Campaign.—Gen. Taylor has marked out the course he intends to pursue in the present Mexican War. He proposes to march to the town of Monterey distant about 250 miles from Matamoras, where he will be met by the Mexicans, if there is any fight in them. Possession of this place will give us the key to New Mexico. Besides it will be a more healthy position for our troops than the one now occupied by them. The region they are now in is very ill-watered.

Another army is to march for Santa Fe and take possession of that place, and the surrounding country. And the ships of war now before Vera Cruz will bombard and seize the castle of San Juan D'Ulloa. After forcing an entrance into Vera Cruz an army will be landed there, and sent on towards the city of the Mexico.—These three armies are to form a junction, and then march on and lay siege to the city of Mexico. After the consummation of these objects, peace will be dictated to the Mexicans. Such is the plan of the campaign.

The answer to the Enigma of week before last is Emanuel Swedenborg. Answer to the one in our last is Ptolemy Philadelphus. No answer has been given to either. Next week we shall insert an Arithmetical one.

From the Seat of War.

The steamship Alabama arrived at New Orleans, on the 5th inst. from Brazos de Santiago, whence she sailed on the 1st.

We learn that a severe gale occurred at that place on the 28th ult. The steamers Augusta, Sea, and Col. Harney, and schooners Waterman, and Eufaula, were blown ashore. The Harney will be got off.

The gale blew down all the tents upon the Point, leaving the wounded and sick exposed to its fury.

Nothing new had been received from Matamoras.

The volunteers had orders to march to Matamoras by way of Barita. They were anxious for an engagement with the Mexicans.

The steam frigate Mississippi, Capt. Fitzhugh, arrived at Pensacola on the 5th inst. from Vera Cruz.

The *N. Y. Herald* of the 15th inst., contains a letter from Pensacola, which states, that a bearer of despatches to our Government had arrived at that port from Mexico. It is supposed, that he bears propositions of peace from the Mexican President.

The news of the battle with Gen. Taylor had arrived in Mexico. At first they endeavored to suppress the accounts; and afterwards it was treated as a skirmish.—Paredes was trying all he could to collect troops, ostensibly to go to the frontier; but the true cause was, to put himself at the head of a body of men, to wait events which the revolution would bring forth.—It was supposed he would retire, and await to declare, for the popular favorite.

More full news of the battle and capture of Matamoras and details, was known at Vera Cruz. They put down their forces at 6,000, and the Americans at 7,000—and their loss at three thousand killed, wounded, prisoners and runaways.

No mention is made of any more troops being sent towards Matamoras; in fact, no troops could be collected.

The news from Mexico is quite important. The western provinces had pronounced for Santa Anna.

Vera Cruz was on the point of revolution, and the time had been appointed to pronounce. But owing to the increasing popularity of Gen. Bravo, it was put off, and the Presidency offered to him, which he refused.

The Battle of the Rio Grande.—The official accounts from Gen. Taylor of the battles of "*Palo Alto,*" and of "*Resaca de la Palma,*" have at length been published. According to the official account, in the first battle, the American force consisted of 2288 men, and the Mexican, of 6000. The loss of the Mexicans was at least 200 killed, and 400 wounded; while that of the Americans was only 9 killed and 44 wounded.

In the second battle, our force was 2222 men only, while that of the Mexicans was 6000 strong. Our loss 39 killed and 81 wounded, the Mexican loss was certainly 200 killed.

New Hampshire.—The Legislature of this State, on the 10th instant, chose Hon. John P. Hale United States Senator for that State, for six years from the 4th of March next. On the following Friday they made choice of Col. Cilley, an abolitionist, to serve out the unexpired term of Judge Woodbury.

The C. C. Pleas for this county commenced its June session on Monday of last week, and adjourned last Saturday noon. The Court was holden by Judge Washburn. We learn that there were only four jury trials. The number of old entries on the Docket, we understand, was 192, new entries 167.

Hostilities have broken out between the British troops and the natives at Cape Town, in Southern Africa. The news was brought by the ship Natchez, which arrived at N. Y. last Saturday. Three successive battles took place between the British troops and Kafir tribes, on the 16th 17th and 18th of April, in which several were killed and wounded.

Rail Road from Boston to N. Y. City.—The House of Representatives of the Connecticut Legislature has passed a bill, granting a charter to a Company, which propose to build a railroad straight from N. Y. City through to Boston. The capital stock is not to exceed $3,000,000.

Death of the Bunker Hill Drummer.—The Revolutionary veteran, Rufus Kingsley, who was a drummer at the Bunker Hill Battle, died at his residence in Hartford, Pa., on the 26th ult., in the 84th year of his age. He entered the Revolutionary service when he was 13 years of age, and continued in it until the close of the war.

Cassius M. Clay, the Kentucky abolitionist, and editor of the *True American*, has started for our Army in Mexico. He goes as a volunteer. We have not been informed who takes charge of his paper in his absence.

The Weather.—Last Monday was decidedly the warmest day of the season. There was a slight shower, here, however, in the afternoon, which was very refreshing. It is very dry, and there is a great want of rain.

For The Sentinel.

Oregon.

NUMBER XIV.

Concerning a settlement of the Oregon question—Kendrick's purchases of Indian lands.

It is rumored and generally believed by the conducters of public journals in this section of the country, that the British minister has received instructions to make final overtures for a settlement of the Oregon question, and that the long and continued controversy is being amicably adjusted. I hope it is so, if the 49th degree lat. is not to be made the basis of this settlement; and the whole of Quadra's Island, and a perpetual right to the free navigation the Columbia, are not to be given to the British nation.

I sincerely hope it is so. Every true-hearted American will rejoice at a speedy restoration of friendly and harmonious relations with England, if such a restoration does not require the surrender of that portion of the territory where our claim is the strongest and where our interests are the most valuable, and where lies the very safeguard of the public rights in that country. Let differences be settled—if on terms just and honorable to the parties; and consistent with the interests of humanity.

It may be that Mr Pakenham is empowered to make propositions to which our government can honorably accede. The wise men in the management of public affairs cannot, under a full sense of their sacred obligations to the Governor of the world give up to Great Britain, the fertile tracts about the 49th parallel—to be continued an uncultivated waste—the hunting and trapping grounds of the H. B. Co. They cannot give up those extensive forests for house and ship building, those commodious harbors and situations for navy yards and naval depots—more excellent than which are not found on all the earth; nor will they, unless still deceived and misled by that class of men interested in the fur trade, give up those pre-eminent advantages for a railroad, a full flowing thoroughfare to extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In the President's Range is a depression making feasible its route in that direction; and some point on the eastern shore of Fuca's sea will be its western terminus. I shall not stop to reason on the utility of such a road. From the possession of these things would inevitably accrue to the citizens of the United States, benefits and blessings important to the universal spread of knowledge; and which in a few years would be indentified among means accelerating the present wonderful advance of human improvement.

It may be the question is about to be settled—if justly, I shall at once close these remarks; and shall not regret the occurrence rendering it proper to suppress the most painful part of my story. Though at present, I am back of the times! I have, hitherto, been somewhat in advance of them. During the best part of life, I labored diligently and with the full force of my mind to enlighten my countrymen concerning Oregon; and to make that fairest portion of this continent available to their benefit; yet do some of them make me ungrateful returns and evince monstrous ingratitude—some of them withhold the credit justly due for meritorious actions; and attribute to my envious opposers, my noblest achievements. I advert to these sober truths of self, because the reader may suppose me unjust in former vituperations; and that I am now burying myself in important matters, to be thought a man more excellent than my neighbor; or to gain meeds of honor which are not deserved; but the plumes I would wear, I have manufactured. The knowledge I would impart, I have collected at a great expense, and under great hazards and hardships.—Every fact in my possession touching the history of our claim to the Oregon territory, I have, time and again, years ago, freely communicated to public men; but they had other and more influential advisers; and the knowledge most useful for them to remember was soon forgotten. I say most of the facts which appear in public documents bearing upon the question, have been derived from my mouth or pen, or from sources opened by me.

Although any farther discussion of the question by me may seem uncalled for, and unimportant, yet agreeable to promise, I will recapitulate some of the material facts in the history of the claim; particularly such as relate to that portion of the country which many of our citizens would have surrendered to Great Britain.

The claim has naturally three divisions. First—the southern, or the tracts drained by the Columbia river.

Second—the middle, or the portion of territory lying between the first division and Fuca's sea.

Third—the northern, or what lies between the two first divisions and the Russian territory.

Some of the facts have reference only to the first division. Some to the second; others to the third, while others, the Spanish and American discoveries and explorations, apply to the whole territory; but there, as it has been shown, when made of a peopled country, unless followed by other and more meritorious acts do not vest with a right of sovereignty or give an exclusive claim. They were, however, so

followed by acts highly meritorious. In the first and second divisions, every thing necessary for the consummation of a title was performed by Americans. In the third, the Spaniards by the act of planting a colony, and the exercise of jurisdiction acquired a perfect title. To this division of the territory which lies mostly north of the 49th degree I conceive the claim of the United States to be the strongest; because it was strengthened by the erection of forts, the purchase of lands and other transactions by Americans performed with the consent of the proper Spanish authority.

The interior discoveries and explorations by Lewis and Clarke; the taking public possession; the erection of a fort; several months of residence; kindness, and proffers of the public protection made to the native tribes constitute the grounds of the claim to the first division. These were government acts; but they availed nothing beyond the limits of the Columbia valley.

Our title is, also, perfect to the second division, the country between this valley and Fuca's sea, being based on Gray's discoveries and on land conveyances made by the Indians to certain citizens of the United States. Gray discovered Bulfinch Harbor and Chickeles river and the streams which drain that section of country. The history of the land purchases is given in number XI. Capt. John Kendrick in 1791, while in the employment of an association of merchants in Boston, purchased of Indian chiefs extensive tracts of land situate both south and north of Fuca's sea. Deeds of those on the South were taken in the name of the owners.—Those on the north were for himself.—Copies of his own deeds were transmitted to Mr Jefferson, then Secretary of the United States, but those belonging to the owners never came to their hands. It is, however, abundantly evident that the purchases were truly made. After Kendrick's death, they with his other papers went into the possession of J. Howell, the clerk of his ship. Howell, in 1796, writes from Manilla to J. Barrell, one of the owners—"Your deeds are registered here by a notary public." In 1798, he again writes, promising to transmit them. As it regards the extent of the purchases made in behalf of the owners nothing very definite is known. Captain Gray being at Clyoquot where Kendrick had bought for himself the territory bordering the northern entrance of Fuca's sea, noted in his journal that Kendrick "while coming up the coast purchased of the natives their landed estates." The coast here named must be that south of the sea. It is inferrible from the testimony of Capt. E. Dorr, that Chickelez river which disembogues near the 47th parallel, forms the southern boundary of the owner's lands. Messrs. Barrell & Co., in 1795, issued in London a circular, printed in four languages, stating that Capt. J. Kendrick purchased of the natives on the N. W. Coast, for the owners a tract of country extending four degrees or 240 miles on the coast. Now, from the Chickelez to the most northern limit of Kendrick's own lands, measuring on the line of the coast is 240 miles, which circumstance indicates this river to be the southern boundary. These purchases were valid, and being so they vested the United States with an unquestionable title. I shall prove their validity in my next.

HALL J. KELLEY.

For the Sentinel.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have a question for Book-keepers as it was given to me by a traveller, 6 or 7 years ago. As I am not "*scientific*" in the business, please to "herald" it to the public in the columns of your paper that some of the professors in the science, may answer it through the columns of the "Sentinel." Three traders Ellis, Foster and Gay, bought of Hall on joint account, $6,000 worth of Merchandize, for which Ellis being the manager of the speculation, gave his promissory note payable in six months, endorsed by Foster and Gay. Each partner made his Journal entry accordingly. But Hall being in want of funds offers to allow Ellis 10 per cent. on the face of the note should he cash it, which Ellis, on consulting Foster, agrees to, Gay being absent at Boston. They pay as follows: Foster pays his own share in cash and half for Gay who is absent, and Ellis pays the other half for Gay, and his own share minus the 10 per cent. discount allowed.—It is desired Ellis, Foster & Gay's Journal entries in their respective books, on the purchase and also on the payment as stated before.

ECHO.

Near Kettle Brook, June 2, 1846.

NEW CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—The following paragraph is from the N. Y. Tribune—

"The friends of General Zachary Taylor, in favor of his nomination for the Presidency, are requested to attend a meeting at Constitution Hall this evening at 8 o'clock.

Holibut Meachan, who was tried last week at Northampton, for a rape upon his niece, has been acquitted.

The brother of the celebrated Calvin Edson is now living at Woodstock, Vt.—He weighs only 50 lbs!

The trial of Albert J. Tirrell, for Arson, commneced, in Boston, on Tuesday last.

Foreign News.

ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Great Western, Capt. Matthews, 15 1-2 days from Liverpool, arrived at New York, Monday forenoon.—She brings London dates to the evening of the 29th of May, and Liverpool to the 30th, and 117 passengers exclusive of servants.

The most important item of news relates to the passage of the corn bill to a second reading in the House of Lords, by a majority of 47 votes, but not without much and bitter opposition.

It is now well nigh certain that the bill will pass safely through the upper House. Sir Robert Peel has received some rough handling from his quandam friends.

The first conflict between our troops and the Mexicans on the Rio Grande, produced great exeitement in England, and the ill fate of our soldiers in those encounters, seems to have afforded cousin John considerable satisfaction.

An extremely *interesting* and long predicted event has at length occurred, and VICTORIA, Regina, has become the happy mother of a fifth child, and this a daughter, and the burdened nation are rejoicing that they have added to their expenses the support of another princess royal. The Queen is now but 27 years old.

Prince Louis Bonaparte, who has been imprisoned in the fortress of Ham in France, for several years, made his escape recently in the disguise of a workman, and has fled to England.

Ireland.—In Ulster, the laboring classes are suffering as severely from the want of potatoes as in the south and west.

The accounts of the new potatoe crop in Ireland are, upon the whole, encouraging.

The hay harvest is unusually forward this year.

Revolutionary movements in Italy.—The French *Journal des Debats* gives credit to the rumors which have for sometime been in circulation of a movement towards freedom in Italy.

A youth aged 17 years, died recently in the hospital of Navan, Ireland, of glanders, which he had contracted from a horse which he attended. The infection was received by the boy through a slight cut on one of his fingers. Horses, it appears, can be cured of this frightful disease, but a remedy for the human subject has hitherto been beyond the reach of medicine.

A letter from Tunis states that on the 28th ult., the Bey sent off an ambassador with presents for Queen Victoria. They consist of eight horses, three richly ornamented saddles, two ostriches, and two female Moorish dresses.

The arrival of three bales of raw silk, by the Elizabeth, from New Orleans has excited much interest in Liverpool, and the announcement has travelled through most of the English papers.

There is a magazine of India meal corn at present stored in Limerick, sufficient to supply the market for twelve months to come.

The prospects of the new harvest are most encouraging.

Peat fuel has been tried with success for the locomotive on the railway from Milan to Monza.

Condensed for the Northampton Democrat.

Congress.

Monday, June 8.

In the Senate the French Spoliation Bill was passed.

A message was received from the President in reply to a resolution making inquiry in relation to Gaines and Scott. He says the former did call out troops without orders. He sends letters of Scott to the War Department, from which it appears that the President requested Scott to go to the Rio Grande. Gen. Scott not leaving, the Secretary of War inquired, why not! Scott replied, because he was too old a soldier to get an enemy in front while an enemy was at his back here. He spoke very unhandsomely of the President and Cabinet. He was then informed he would not be expected to go. Mr Marcy reproved him for his improper language.

The House was engaged in territorial business. Bills were passed for the admission of Iowa, and to enable Wisconson to form a State Government preparatory to admission into the Union.

Tuesday, June 9.

In the Senate the Post Office Appropriation Bill was discussed at length.

In the House was heard the Report of the committee on Webster's case. A majority of the Committee thought the charge of Ingersoll could not be sustained.

Wednesday, June 10.

In the Senate the Supplemental War Bill was discussed; but was broken off by a message from the President on the Oregon question, upon which the Senate went into executive session.

The House was engaged on a bill to divide the offices in Washington equally among the States.

Mr Pillsbury, the 2d Representative from Texas, appeared and took his seat.

Thursday, June 11.

The Senate was occupied with the Supplemental War Bill.

The House was engaged with the Naval Appropriation bill.

Friday, June 12.

In the Senate, a bill providing for the purchase and distribution of the decisions of the Supreme Court, among the several States and territories, came up in its order.

Mr Benton opposed the bill with some warmth, and said he was opposed to this whole system of book-buying and book-printing by Congress. It was a disgraceful fact that members of Congress had received books that cost the government $250—which they afterwards sold for $10.

Mr Ashley defended the bill, and after some further remarks the subject was postponed.

The Senate, then, at a little after one o'clock on motion of Mr Berrien, went into Executive session.

The House was engaged on the Private Calendar.

Saturday, June 13.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

The House was engaged on the Naval Appropriation Bill.

☞ We are informed that Mr Stearns, of Springfield, had a mess of peas, raised by himself with the aid of glasses, on the 11th inst.

Mr S. D. Shaw, of this place beats that. He had a mess of peas on the 7th, raised without the aid of glasses.

☞ We are indebted to MR. JAMES PARKER for the Herald, Daily Tribune, Daily Traveller, N. Y. Sunday Mercury, and other valuable papers, containing the latest intelligence from Mexico, arrival of the Great Western, &c. &c., which may be found in the columns of to-day's paper.

There has been but little, if any alteration in the price of produce inside Quincy Market since last week; we therefore omit this to make room for important news.—Next week we shall endeavor to give the price of Grain, Flour, Butter, Cheese, &c. in our village.

WEDNESDAY—warm and dry.

JUST PUBLISHED!

GREAT MEDICAL RE-PRINT!

First American, from the tenth English Edition.—Self-Management and cure of Pulmonary Consumption, and all diseases of the chest and lungs. By W. T. Buchan, M. D. of London, England. With a Portrait of the Author, and Engravings illustrative of the Anatomy of the Lungs.

Price only 25 Cents.

THIS work contains a brief and distinct description of the *Anatomy of the Chest and Lungs*—an outline of Dr. Buchan's *highly successful* method of treating Colds, Coughs, Asthma and Consumption—an account of his *new and powerful remedy*—and directions for *self-management and cure*, adapted to popular use.

It is the result of nearly twenty years' practice and experiment in the city of London, and the combined experience of the most learned Physicians and Surgeons of the age—forming a perfect Manual of medical knowledge and advice in relation to the anatomy of the Lungs, the signs, symptoms, treatment and cure of Pulmonary Complaints.

This Work and the treatment which it recommends, are held in the highest possible esteem in Great Britain, as the extracts from public journals, which are given in the appendix, will abundantly show. Dr. Buchan truly declares, that with this simple Guide, "*a consumptive patient may do more for himself than any ordinary physician can do, by any of the common methods of practice.*"

Published by D. F. BRADLEE, 130 Washington street, Boston, and sold by all the Booksellers and dealers in new publications in the United States.

Price 25 cents per copy—the usual discount to the trade.

AGENTS.—Palmer Depot, A. Allen; Northampton, W. Hillyer; Amherst, N. Fitch; Belchertown, H. A. Longley; Ware, L. Dimond; Barre, Woods & Co., and by the dealers in medicine generally. 12

☞ The faculty unite in recommending the celebrated External Remedy, Hunt's Liniment:

The following letter from the highly eminent Physicians who have been attached to the Mount Pleasant State's Prison for many years, is the best evidence of the value of this celebrated Liniment.

Sing Sing, December 26, 1845.

MY DEAR SIR:—I received your note of yesterday, asking my opinion in relation to *Hunt's Liniment*, as prepared by George E. Stanton. Knowing its composition, and having frequently used it, I can recommend it to you as a *safe External Remedy*, and, in my opinion, the *best* Liniment now in use.

Very truly and respectfully yours,

A. K. HOFFMAN.

Col. Pierre Van Cortlandt, Croton Manor.

I fully concur in the above opinion.

W. N. BELCHER, M. D.

Yorktown, January 14, 1845.

SIR:—In reply to your letter, I would say that I have used your External Remedy called Hunt's Liniment, in my practice since you made me acquainted with its composition, and unhesitatingly say that I believe it to be the best External Remedy now in use for the complaints for which you recommend it.

Yours, respectfully,

BENJ. D. MILLER, M. D.

GEO. E. STANTON, Esq.

The Liniment is sold by

D. F. McGILVRAY.

Brighton Market.—*Monday, June 15.*

[Reported for the Daily Advertiser.]

At Market, 400 Beef Cattle, 12 pairs Working Oxen, 15 Cows and Calves, 300 Sheep, and 1350 swine. 47 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Last week's prices for like quality were hardly sustained; better Cattle were at market. We quote the same; extra 6 25; first quality $6; second 5 75, third 4 75 a 5 50.

Working Oxen—$70, $85, and $93.

Cows and Calves—Sales at $20, $22, $25, $29, and $33.

Sheep—Sales from $2 to 2 75.

Swine—Prices reduced—Shoats to peddle 4 1-2 a 4 3-4 for Sows, and 5 1-4 a 5 3-4c for Barrows; small pigs 6c; old Hogs 4 1-2c. At retail from 5 to 7c.

MARRIAGES.

In Somers, Ct. by Amariah Kibbe, Esq., Mr Josiah J. Jones, of Palmer, Mass., to Miss Nancy S. Warner of Springfield, Mass.

In Barre, June 4, Mr Lucian L. Howland, of Boston, to Miss Eliza N. Smith.

In West Brookfield, June 4th, by the Rev. Mr Parker, Washington Tufts, of South Brookfield, to Miss Harriet N. Sanford, of Brookfield.

DEATHS.

In Monson, May 29th, Mrs Sarah Butterworth, aged 76 years.

In East Longmeadow, May 16, of canker-rash, James Avery, aged 4, eldest son of Mr John Hobart.

In Springfield, on the 16th inst., Roswell Lombard Chapin, aged 26, son of Mr Chauncey Chapin.

Oranges & Lemons,

FRESH and cheap, by the Box or less quantity, at the depot store.

D. F. McGILVRAY.

To Hat Braiders!

100,000

PALM-LEAF HATS WANTED!!

N. F. ROGERS & CO. are ready to supply braiders with Palm-Leaf, and will pay good prices for Hats. Constant employment given to good braiders. Please call at their store on the hill, No. Factory Village, Monson, formerly occupied by A. Rogers & Co. 23-6t†

Monson, June 1, 1846.

To Builders

AND OTHERS!!

THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish all kinds of Lumber at the Albany price, with the addition of freight. Purchasers are invited to call and learn prices and examine quality before purchasing. The Lumber Yard is near the depot store.

N. B. A large lot of Yellow and White Pine, and Spruce Flooring, all ready for laying on hand.

D. F. McGILVRAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ALL persons visiting this place are particularly invited to call and see my splendid stock of Goods, which is made of from the smallest and less important article to the largest and most desirable article, which is kept for sale in almost any establishment. Goods warranted to be what they are represented.

D. F. McGILVRAY.

Paints, Oils & Glass,

ARE now selling at such prices at the depot store, that all who wish to purchase need not think of purchasing cheaper, at any place in the county.

D. F. McGILVRAY.

Hats! Hats!!

SOME beautiful style Drab and Black Hats, now offered for sale at

McGILVRAY'S.

GINGHAMS & LAWNS.

SPLENDID styles selling at a great discount, at

McGILVRAY'S.

CROCKERY, CHINA & GLASS

WARE, Paper Hangings, Feathers, Carpetings, and all kinds of Furnishing Goods, selling cheap at

McGILVRAY'S.

LADIES' GLOVES & HOSIERY.

A FULL assortment at low prices, at

McGILVRAY'S.

STANTON'S INTERNAL REMEDY,

—CALLED—

HUNT'S LINIMENT,

IS NOW UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

The Infallible Remedy

For Rheumatism, Spinal Affections, Contraction of the Muscles, Sore Throat and Quinsy, Issues, Old Ulcers, Pains in the Back and Chest, Ague in the Breast and Face, Tooth-Ache, Sprains, Bruises, Salt Rheum, Burns, Croup, Frosted Feet, and all Nervous Diseases.

THE TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS

Which has attendeded the application of this most

WONDERFUL MEDICINE

In curing the most severe cases of the different diseases above named,—and the high encomiums that have been bestowed upon it, wherever it has been introduced, gives me the right to call on the

THE AFFLICTED

to resort at once to the

ONLY REMEDY THAT CAN BE RELIED ON.

A YEAR has scarcely elapsed since I first introduced to the notice of the public, this WONDERFUL REMEDY, and in that short space of time, it has acquired a reputation that ranks it amongst medicines as a *great* External Remedy, the *first and best*. It has received the approbation of the Medical Faculty and many citizens of influence and wealth have united in recommending it to the Public's use, as a medicine that can be safely resorted to for speedy relief. The high character already attained by this popular medicine, has induced some base and evil minded persons to palm off a counterfeit as the genuine; and no doubt the country will be flooded with a spurious Hunt's Liniment. Be careful and examine well before you buy, and see you get

STANTON'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Called HUNT'S LINIMENT.

See that each bottle has my name blown upon it, and that it is accompanied with directions, and with a fac simile of my signature on the second page; otherwise you will be cheated with an article that will injure instead of benefit you.

The low price at which it is sold enables every one, even the poorest to be benefitted by this excellent remedy. It is unfortunately the case that the working classes, from exposure, are more subject than the idle and rich, to those very infirmities which it is intended to cure, yet the exorbitant price usually asked for remedies of the like nature (one dollar per bottle,) robs the needy of their use.

Thousands are now suffering the most intense agony, arising from maimed limbs, distortions of the frame, inveterate rheumatism; many of them, perhaps, have already given up in despair all attempts to obtain relief, after repeated and unsuccessful trials—but let no such feelings of despair be entertained—try HUNT'S LINIMENT, it has done wonders, as may be seen by reading the several cases reported in the pamphlets which are to be had of every agent. Try it and despair not. But should you through carelessness or incredulity neglect to seek for relief in its proper application, either for yourself or your friends, then let the blame be upon yourself only, for Providence has now placed within your reach a safe and certain remedy, which has already afforded relief to thousands, and whose healing properties are incontestible.

GEO. E. STANTON.

Sing-Sing, Dec. 17, 1845.

AGENTS.—G. W. Callener, East Longmeadow; Samuel Leach, Wilbraham; Shaw & Chapman, So Wilbraham; Norcross & Converse, Monson; J. C. Royce & Co. Wales; Andrews & Merrick, Brimfield; D. F. McGilvray & Co. Palmer Depot.

Summer Goods,

SELLING off at great bargains, at the depot store to make room for Fall Goods.

D. F. McGILVRAY.

THE subscriber has just received a large addition to his extensive stock of Gent's Thin Boots and Ladies' Shoes, which he is selling at remarkably low prices.

D. F. McGILVRAY.

A FEW pieces more of those Black German Cloths, which have given so good satisfaction just received and for sale at the depot store.

D. F. McGILVRAY.

GEORGE H. HUDSON & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS

AND DEALERS IN ALL THE VARIETIES OF

English, German, French and American

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, & Vesting.

—ALSO—

In ready made clothing, and Gents' furnishing goods, at the

Merchants' Exchange Clothing Establishment,

WARE VILLAGE, MASS. 13

J. D. BARBER,

Fashionable Tailor,

PALMER DEPOT, MASS.

Garments made in the best style and warranted to fit.

Particular attention is paid to cutting where the Garment is to be made out of the shop.

Palmer Depot, Jan. 12, 1846.

A. BLODGETT,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

3 DOORS WEST OF THE PALMER HOTEL,

North side of the Railroad,

PALMER DEPOT, MASS.

Watches and Clocks of all kinds carefully repaired and warranted.

NEW GOODS!

THE subscriber, grateful to his friends and customers for the liberality with which they have continued to patronize his establishment, would respectfully call the attention of purchasers to large invoices of Rich and seasonable

Dry Goods,

Which he is this week receiving from the N. York and Boston Markets, which having been bought at the low prices which prevail late in the business season, can and will be sold at less prices than Goods bought early can possibly be afforded. Among them may be found

Cashmere, Broche, Stradilla,

BERAGE AND BALZORINE SHAWLS, together with Scarfs, Cravats, Long Shawls, &c., &c., "too numerous to particularize."

New Styles Organdie Ginghams, Muslins, and Lawns, Gingham Muslins, Gingham Lawns, Plaid Ginghams, Berages, Balzorines, Repped Cashmeres, Silks, Mous de Laines, Graduated Robes, White Embroidered and Colored, Alpines, Alpaccas, Silk and Cotton Warp, Fancy and Mourning Prints, with every other variety of new and desirable

DRESS GOODS!

German, French, English and American Brondeloths, Black and Fancy Colors, Cassimeres, Satinets and Vestings in great variety of color, quality and price; Gambroons, Bro. Linens, Linen Drills, Indigo Checks, Deninns, Lastings, Croton Coatings, Codringtons, Merino Cassimeres, Blue Drills, Moleskins, Corduroy, &c., &c.,

FOR MEN AND BOYS SUMMER WEAR.

Lace Striped, Checked and Plain Muslins, Barred, Striped and Corded Cambrics, Swiss Mulls and Muslins, Scotch and India Cambrics, Striped, Plaid and Embroidered Curtain Muslins, Crimped Dimity, &c., in the way of

WHITE GOODS.

Carpetings in good variety of style and quality—Bro. and Bleached Cottons, Tickings, Burlaps, Table Linen, Birds Eye, Russia and Scotch Diapers, Crash, Napkins, Looking Glasses, and a lot of the best pure White Live Geese Feathers, ever offered in this market, in the way of

FURNISHING GOODS.

Ladies will find a new assortment of Bonnets, of the Latest and Best styles, just received from New York, of Florence, English Penat, Birds Eye, Lace and Neapolitan, with trimmings to match.

Gentlemen will find

An extensive assortment of Fashionable Hats from the manufactories of Paris, Florence, New York and Boston, which with a good stock of Caps, Cravats, Bosoms and Collars, ready made Shirts, Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Goat Downings, &c., will be offered them at prices which cannot fail to make them ready purchasers.

I KEEP FOR CARPENTERS

An assortment of Bench Planes, Moulding Tools, Bench Screws, Plane Handles, Saw Handles, Saws, Framing and Firmer Chisels, Gouges, Dividers, Compasses, Callipers, Pincers, Files, Shingling and Lathing Hatchets, Hand Axes, Broad Axes, Adzes, and a larger and better stock of

HARD-WARE GENERALLY,

than can be found at any other store in this vicinity. A large variety of

STONE WARE,

from one of the best Potteries in the Union, with a very general assortment of

Crockery, Glass & Earthern Ware,

at the lowest market prices.

BUILDING MATERIALS,

As Nails of first rate quality, Glass in good variety of size and quality, Sheet Lead and Zinc, Door Handles and Locks, Butts and Screws, &c., always on hand.

WOODEN WARE.

Alexander's Cheese Presses, Ruggles', Nourse & Mason's Patent Churns, Cowls' do., Willow Wagons and Cradles, Tubs and Pails, Butter Firkins and Molasses Kegs, Clothes Pins, Washboards and Mortars with Pestles.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Fresh from one of the best importing Houses in the city of Boston, in all the variety needed in a country town, on as reasonable terms as can be bought in Springfield or Worcester, with a very general assortment of

POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES,

Toys, Fancy articles and notions of all kinds.

White Lead,

Of various qualities not to be undersold by any one. A small lot of pure Old Dutch Linseed Oil, Whiting, Paris White, French Yellow, Paris Green, Ground Verdigris, Paint and White Wash Brushes, and every other article in the Painter's "line."

A Heavy Stock of Paper Hangings

In great variety of color design and quality, consisting of more than 1000 Rolls, which have been bought of the maker on so favorable terms that I do not hesitate to say that I can sell the same quality at a less price than any other trader in this vicinity.

Pittsfield Lime as usual of prime quality.

I am receiving from a first rate FLOURING MILL, twice a week, a superior article of FRESH GROUND FLOUR, which will be sold at Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest market price. In my

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

May be found Porto Rico, Trinidad, Cardenas, Cienfuegus, and New Iberia Molasses; Porto Rico, New Orleans, Havana, Sugar House; E. B. and Philada. Double Refined, Loaf, Crushed, Powdered and Single Refined Loaf Sugars; Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Powchong and Souchong Teas; Old Java, Manilla, Brazil and Ground Coffees; Cod Fish, New Conn. River Shad in half and quarter Barrels, Mackerel in Barrels, half and quarter bbls. and Kitts, Sword Fish in bbls. halves and qrs., Salmon in bbls. and Kitts, Herring in Boxes, Smoked Beef, Lard, Hams, Dried and Smoked Halibut, Tobacco of the most approved kinds; Lorillard's Scotch and Macaboy Snuff;

200 Bushels North River Corn;
200 Bags Dairy Salt;
30 Barrels fine Am. do.;
50 Sacks "Worthington's" Liverpool do.;
25 " Western Ground do.;
100 Bush. Turks Island do.;
100 " coarse fine American do.;
2000 lbs. Nova Scotia Grindstones,

Besides an innumerable variety of other articles in this line, always ready for the inspection of customers. Without claiming a larger portion of "**Business Facilities,**" than can possibly fall to the share of one man, I will say in a word—that my Goods will be offered at *prices* which cannot be undersold.

ABNER ALLEN.

Palmer Depot May 28, 1846.

POETRY.

New Boots.

Of all the troubles here below,
The werry wust I knows on,
Is the insinivating vay,
A new boot always goes on.

You goes and tries it on, you does,
It seems a perfect fit,
And lets you valk a square at least,
Before it hurts a bit.

You feels it then, I feels it now,
Your foot seems all on fire,
You vants to lay down in the mud,
You almost *has* to swear.

You vants to kick each man you meets,
You do kick all the dogs—
The little niggers in your vay,
You treat them vus nor hogs.

The vorld to you is one vast boot,
Vith nought but pain inside it—
If such a thing as joy there is,
You vonders vere they hide it.

Boots causes half our misery,
And more than half our crimes,
For tight-fits sour the very best
Of tempers at such times.

A Business Hymn.

Not long ago a post master had the curiosity to look into a periodical work, when he found the following written on the inner margin :—

There is a land of pure delight,
Where saints immortal reign—
I have brought a suit against Jones,
And expect to get judgment.

Infinite day excludes the night,
And pleasures banish pain.
Next court; of which my lawyer
Says there is no doubt.

Sweet fields beyond the swelling flood,
Stand drest in living green;
It may be appealed, but that will
Only delay it one term.

So to the Jews old Canaan stood,
And Jordan rolled between.
Do write me soon; we are anxious
To hear from you all—adieu.

From the Olive Branch.

Love.

We do not know how much we love,
Until we come to part;
But when we're called away to rove,
'Tis then we feel the dart.

Oh, when the world's cold forms restrain,
'Tis bitterness to part,
We formal seem but yet retain,
Keen anguish at the heart.

'Tis then the choking heart forbids
The words our lips would speak,
And than from 'neath the downcast lids,
The tears though children, break.

When thinking of the gifts of love,
This one has brightest shone;
That when we reach our home above,
Parting will be unknown.

Andover, Mass. M. H. R.

For The Sentinel.

Enigma.

I am a word composed of 13 letters.
My 10, 9, 12, 4, are common in the State of Maine;
My 3, 11, 13, was a distinguished French General;
My 8, 7, 12, 10, 11, 6, is the name of a bank in South Carolina;
My 1, 9, 4, 2, 6, are useful in building stone factories;
My 12, 5, 6, 11, 13, will be much needed in war with Mexico;
My 8, 9, 4, 8, 7, 10, 11, are found in the Columbia River;
My 10, 11, 3, governs one of the Barbary States;
My 1, 7, 10, 9, 12, spells the same forward or backward;
My 8, 2, 5, 3, is a wild animal;
My 10, 11, 8, 2, 6, is an officer of the church;
My whole is a distinguished institution in the eastern part of Massachusetts.

C. O. N.

An answer is requested.

HUMOROUS.

☞ "Pompey," said a good natured gentleman to his colored man, "I did not know till to-day that you had been whipped last week." "Didn't you, massa?" replied Pompey; "why I knew it in the time of it."

Table Civilities.—"Shall I help you to the butter?" said a landlady of a cheap boarding-house to one of her guests.—"Don't trouble yourself," was the reply, "the butter is plenty strong enough to help itself."

An Apt Reply.—"Husband, I don't know where that boy got his bad temper—not from me, I'm sure."

"No, my dear, for I don't perceive you have lost any."

Anecdote.—Dante was once sitting at the table of a Prince where there was also a buffoon, who kept the table in a roar by his foolery. Dante sat as he was wont silent, and scornful of the levities and follies of speech around him. "I wonder," said the Prince, "that this man who is a fool can make himself so agreeable to us all, while you who are called wise, have not been able to do so."

"You would not wonder," answered Dante, "if you knew that friendship comes of similarity of habits and sympathy of souls."

AGRICULTURAL.

Treatment of Sheep after Shearing.

A correspondent of the Albany Cultivator says:—"The directions for a 'compound for smearing sheep,' that is given in your last number, leads me to make the following remarks respecting the treatment of sheep generally after shearing.—There is nothing that conduces to the health and comfort of sheep at this season more than a clean skin; any application that has that tendency will be of service; anything to the contrary must injure them, and the growth and quality of their wool, in a greater or less degree. Smearing of any kind is injurious at any season, but particularly so after shearing, when the wool is short; it stops the pores, checks the growth of the wool, and leaves it dry and brittle, far into the season. If, when sheep are sheared, there is a large hogshead of very strong brine made, and as the sheep are shorn they are taken to it, and while one man holds the sheep, another takes a strong scrubbing-brush, such as floors are scrubbed with, and after pouring some of the brine along the back and shoulders, he scrubs the sheep well all over, until he raises a lather as with soap; nothing more is necessary. The skin will be left bright, red and clean. Every tick and sheep-louse instantly disappears, and if the skin had any tendency to itch, it is entirely cured; perspiration is promoted and the growth of the wool improved.—In this way, I think that the general strength of the sheep, to withstand the effects of any storm, will be better promoted than by smearing of any kind, which is never admissible. Whenever this simple and cheap plan is once adopted, its effects are so obvious that it will never be neglected by the good shepherd any season after at shearing time."

Grass and Hay.

As the season for securing the hay crop is at hand, we solicit from our friends who are curious, yet economical, in matters of this kind, to give us condensed statements of well-tested experiments of their mode of culture, and of curing this valuable crop. The following extract of a letter from Mr Isaac Bowles, of Wintrop, Me., to the Awarding Committee of the Kennebec Co. Agricultural Society, will show what may be done, even among our Eastern neighbors, when proper means are employed:—

"The soil on which my crop of hay grew, is a very deep yellow loam, with a clayey, rocky subsoil. In the spring of 1841 it was plowed, and about forty loads of compost manure were evenly spread over the piece, and planted to corn. In the spring of 1842, it was plowed and sowed to wheat. I sowed 30 lbs. of red and white clover, and one peck of herds grass seed. On the 26th of June, 1843, my hired help cut the grass for the first crop, which had not at this time arrived to heading out, and the fifth day after it was dry enough to haul to the barn. The quantity of hay was ascertained by putting up the cocks as near of an equal size as we could judge. One or more, not larger than an average lot, of the same, was weighed, and computing the whole number of cocks by that, found these contained 5 tons, 9 cwt., 90 lbs., on one acre and one quarter of land. The second crop was cut the fifth day of September. From this crop there was 1 ton, 8 cwt., 17 lbs., from the same land, making in the whole 7 tons, 18 cwt., 7 lbs."

Mr Bowles, we understand, first prepared his land some years ago for a crop of Indian corn, and raised one hundred and sixteen bushels to the acre.—*American Agriculturist.*

Cucumbers---Yellow Bug.

I have always been successful in protecting my cucumbers from the striped bug, by making little balls of clay, dipping them in spirits of turpentine, and setting one in every hill; (though, by the way, my "hills are always hollows, or at least plains;) or more expeditiously by dropping a little of the essential oil about the plants. In the latter case, care must be taken not to let any of the oil come in contact with the young cucumbers, as they will be inevitably destroyed by it. So long as the odor of the turpentine is perceptible, the plants are secure from insect depredation. When the quantity of the spirits of turpentine used has been too small, and the hot weather has dissipated it, I have often dipped the balls the second time. I have often thought of planting, temporarily, a bunch of mint or pennyroyal in the midst of my cucumber beds, as a substitute for the oil of turpentine, but have never executed the task. Perhaps some one will be curious enough to act upon the suggestion, and report.

Agricultural Discovery. — Mons. Ouvrard, a celebrated Frenchman, has brought to notice a process for reducing farm and stable manure to a substance resembling guano, for portability, but said to exceed it in durability and fertilizing qualities. The subject has been laid before the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society, and the farm of the Agricultural College, at Cirencester, has been selected for giving the process a fair trial previous to its being submitted to the public.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Husband.

The relation of husband and wife was established six thousand years ago, and survived not only the flood, but every other change. It was then declared by the Ruler of the Universe that man should leave father and mother and cleave unto his wife and they should be one flesh.—The relation was not formed for mere selfish or animal ends, it was not established for mere sensual gratification, but for the attainment of high, and holy, and noble purposes. The vow made, is to be observed at all times and amid all changes, and he is bound to love cherish and protect his wife, while life lasts. I do not believe that a man is to be excluded from all female society because he is married, nor that it would be proper for him to cease the cultivation and enjoyment of all that is pleasant and delightful in friendship; far from it, for they who would deprive us of our friends, would rob us of our main pleasures,—would take from us one of the chief sources of comfort, and leave the world without a gleam of sunshine or a single ray of consolation,—indeed, life thus narrowed would be almost worthless.

The husband ought at all times to be tender, affectionate, and loving, for naught else can compensate his wife for the sacrifices she has made, nor cheer her amid her many cares and arduous duties,—harsh words—unkind looks—fault finding, anger and suspicions, should be carefully and watchfully avoided.

As the head of the family, the husband's example will be followed, and his words remembered,—the destiny of others are placed in his hands, and he exerts an influence for good or for evil.—*Philadelphia Courier.*

"Home, Sweet Home."

BY A BROTHER.

Everything most sweet, and high, and holy, clusters with loving tenderness around this heavenly word. All things most dear to the heart are associated with this blessed place. A man may be called to sit at the right hand of kings, to be the bosom friend of royal greatness, but when the excitement of the first hour's pride has ceased, how yearningly will he turn in imagination toward that lovely cottage where his heart will always live. He may climb the giddy heights of fame, till towering high he looks far down the craggy mount before another mortal meets his eye, yet he would fain leave the Alpine pinnacle, and descend into that lovely little valley, where stands the palace of his heart. Humanity may inhabit a thousand places with its body, but its heart will ever be at home!

When tossed and driven on life's stormy sea, by unkind winds and waves, how surely will the magnet of our soul direct us to that little heavenly haven:

"Home, home, sweet, sweet home,
Be it ever so homely, there's no place like home."

Stated Prayer.

There is no religion without prayer.—Have stated times for devotion. At least, begin and end every day with God. Take time from sleep, rather than want time for prayer. Watch against formality in your devotions. It is heartfelt prayers that are alone acceptable God. Besides your intercourse with God at stated seasons, often look up to him, and ever go to him in the name of Jesus. Go into your closet, and down upon your knees for prayer with as much reverence as if you beheld the great and blessed God.

You require to be often reminded of this. For whether in childhood, in youth, in manhood, or in old age, we are all too apt to have a wandering heart in prayer, and repeat an outward form with his lips, but with a heart, alas, far from God.

Oh! pray against this *heartlessness*, as one of the most powerful temptations of your spiritual enemy. Could you ascend into heaven every morning and evening to offer your devotions to the Most High, and then return to earth again, what a life of holiness you would lead! What fervent prayer and thanksgiving would you offer! Consider that the eyes of the Lord are in every place, beholding the evil and the good, and that "all things are naked and open before him with whom we have to do."

An Honest Life.

The poor pittance of seventy years is not worth being a villain for. What matter is it if your neighbor lies in a splendid tomb? Sleep you with innocence. Look behind you through the track of time! a vast desert lies open in retrospect; through this desert have your fathers journeyed; wearied with years and sorrow, they sink from the walks of man. You must leave them where they fall; and you are to go a little further, where you will find eternal rest. Whatever you may have to encounter between the cradle and the grave, every moment is big with innumerable events, which come not in succesion, but bursting forcibly from a revolting and unknown cause, fly over this orb with diversified influence.—*Blair.*

A NEW VOLUME.

Commencing June 4, 1846.

THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

The most reading for $2,00 of any Newspaper in the Union!!!

PRESENT CIRCULATION

6,500!!

THURSDAY MESSENGER,

THE MOST POPULAR FAMILY NEWSPAPER IN NEW ENGLAND.

THE LADIES PARLOR COMPANION AND FAMILY JOURNAL,

Published every Wednesday evening, and mailed immediately to country subscribers.

POSTAGE FREE WITHIN 30 MILES!

Greatest inducements for clubs and single subscribers ever offered by any newspaper publisher, and sufficient reasons for preferring the "THURSDAY MESSENGER" to any other Journal in the Union.

Read the following liberal terms, (invariably in advance.)

Single subscriptions, one year, $2,00
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For $5, three copies for one year!!
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☞ TO BE ENTITLED TO THE ABOVE GREAT INDUCEMENTS THUS HELD OUT FOR PATRONIZING THE "THURSDAY MESSENGER," THE MONEY WILL IN ALL CASES BE REQUIRED IN ADVANCE.

UNRIVALLED FAMILY MEDICINE.

Norman's Peruvian Bitters:

VEGETABLE RESTORATIVE ELIXIR.

ARE a mild and sure remedy for all diseases arising from a deranged or unhealthy condition of the stomach and digestive organs—such as dyspepsia or indigestion, jaundice, sour stomach, headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, diarrhœa, dysentery, flatulence, morning sickness, pains in the side, back or limbs, drowsiness after eating, an under determination of blood to the head, faintness, piles, liver complaint, and general debility.

The Peruvian Bitters are likewise particularly calculated for females, to remove obstructions and restore nature in a sure and salutary manner; and also for curing the various kinds of humor which affect the body externally. Their operation is mild, but effectual causing no griping, or disagreeable feeling; they stimulate the vessels of the intestines, whereby they cleanse the whole alimentary canal and remove from the stomach and bowels the various impurities which are constantly collecting around them—they most effectually cleanse, purify, and promote a fresh and brisk circulation of the blood; renovate the diseased and languid organs of the system, bring nature into its legitimate channel, and restore health and cheerfulness to the desponding invalid.

One great advantage that the Peruvian Bitters have over any other remedy yet discovered, in the above complaints, is, that in restoring every function to its proper order, they do not reduce the system, so that tonics are required, but may be taken with perfect safety at any time, without particular attention to diet or exercise, as they aid the stomach in digesting its food, and enable the patient to prosecute his ordinary business with renewed energy.

Orders for the Peruvian Bitters in any quantity, addressed to A. BLODGETT, Palmer Depot, will be promptly attended to.

For sale also, by H. G. Hale, Thorndike; E. Bond, Bondsville; A. Shumway, Three Rivers; Wm. Sigourney, Wilbraham No. Village; R. R. Wright, Wilbraham; Wm. N. Packard, Norcross & Converse, Monson; Wm. Olmsted & Co. No. Factory, and Hale & Olmsted, So. Factory, Monson; Andrews & Merrick, Brimfield; A. Blair, Warren; H. M. Bolton, Stafford (Furnace Village.) 22

LOOK AT THIS!!

Palmer Depot Lumber Yard.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a Lumber Yard, at Palmer Depot, thirty rods west of Palmer Hotel, where he will keep all kinds of Lumber kept in any yard in the County, and would invite all those about to purchase Lumber, to call and examine his assortment, among which are the following kinds:—

WHITE PINE, WHITE WOOD, CHERRY, MAPLE, BLACK WALNUT, MAHOGANY, &C., &C.

He will also keep a good assortment of Shingles and Clapboards, and his prices will be found to be as low as at any other yard in the County. Call and examine and satisfy yourselves.

N. W. PRIME.
Palmer Depot, May 12, 1846. 18-6t

Depot Cabinet Warehouse.

THE subscriber would inform his patrons that he still continues to manufacture all kinds of Cabinet Ware, and would invite all those about to purchase any article in his line to call and examine his assortment. Among which are the following—

Grecian, Work, Card, Centre & Dining

Tables; Work, Wash and Light Stands; Grecian, French and Common Bureaus; French and Common Bedsteads; Grecian, Cane and Wood seat Chairs, &c., &c. His Furniture is of the best

MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP,

and his prices will be found to be as low as at any other establishment in the county. Call and examine and satisfy yourselves.

Thankful for the liberal patronage with which he has thus far been favored, would solicit a continuance of the same.

N. B. All kinds of Job Work done at short notice. A. H. LONGLEY.
Palmer Depot, Jan. 13, 1846.

JUST RECEIVED FROM

DR. S. O. RICHARDSON,

a supply of his noted

Sherry Wine Bitters,

in Bottles and papers, of the efficacy of which numerous "certificates" can be exhibited.

20-2m A. ALLEN.

Wanted!

3 THOUSAND feet firstrate Butternut Boards, in exchange for Furniture or cash.

A. H. LONGLEY.
Palmer Depot, April 1. 12

Strayed

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 3d inst., a small light red cow ten or eleven years of age. Said cow has a bunch on her right side—and her foot was tied to her head with a rope.

Whoever will return her or give information where she may be found, shall be generously rewarded. RUSSELL PARSONS.
Thorndike, June 9, 1846. 22

NOTICE.

THIS certifies that my son Leonard Olds, a minor, has left my house, and I forbid any person trusting him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

AARON OLDS.
Belchertown, May 28, 1846. 21-3tf

DR. TAYLOR'S

BALSAM OF LIVERWORT!

FROM 375 Bowery New York, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Liver Complaint and Bleeding at the Lungs.

Read the following certificates.

New York, March 6, 1845.

Dear Doctor,—I am now connected with the Democratic Advocate, Williamsburg, and am happy publicly to state, for the information of every body, the wonderful effects of your *TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT*, 375 Bowery, on myself. About five years since, all my acquaintances about me pronounced me to be past all hope of cure from fixed consumption, which seemed to mark me as a sure victim. I had a violent cough, for six months almost incessant, preventing me from sleeping more than half an hour at a time. I had profuse night sweats, violent pain in the side and chest, expectorated largely, was greatly exhausted, and reduced almost to a skeleton. I commenced using this medicine, and in three days I felt sure of being cured, I was so much relieved by it. In my case it acted like a perfect charm. I am entirely well, and I have recommended it to hundreds since, and cheerfully do advise most sincerely all persons affected with consumption by all means to use steadily *Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort*, 375 Bowery, and, my word for it, they will be cured. I can be seen and referred to at any time, at the office of the Democratic Advocate, Wilmington, L. I.

Yours truly, A. N. Chapin.

Extract, dated Orange, N. J. March 1, 1845.

Dear Doctor,—About five years since I was taken with spitting of blood, with cough. The blood was bright red color. I had two attacks, and I was cured entirely by one bottle of *Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort*, of 375 Bowery.

(Signed) Isaac P. Baldwin.
Sworn to before me, the 1st day of March, 1845.
H. C. Towner, Com. of Deeds.

Honesdale, Penn., April 22, 1845.

Dear Doctor.—This is to certify that I have been afflicted for a number of years with a disease of the lungs, which had reduced me to the verge of the grave. All medical aid proved unavailing, and owing to the weakness of my constitution, which age had materially impaired, felt that I could not much longer baffle the disease. At this time I was recommended to try Dr. Taylor's Genuine Balsam of Liverwort, from 275 Bowery. I did so, and by its efficacy can with safety say, I have been almost restored to health, as much so as the infirmities of old age would permit. All those who are afflicted with diseases of the Lungs and Liver, I would especially urge to avail themselves of this sovereign remedy. This certificate can be relied upon, and comes from one of the oldest inhabitants of this town.

John Gaubet.

The above certificate we have the pleasure to send you, with permission to publish.

Yours truly, J. & N. Snyder.

N. B.—Price reduced. Large bottles, $1.50—small bottles, $1.00.

Agents, D. F. McGilvray & Co., Palmer Depot; George Nye, Belchertown; W. N. Packard, Monson. 1y1

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.

THIS remedy for worms is one of the most extraordinary ever used. It effectually eradicates worms of every sort, from children and adults.

It cannot harm the smallest infant or the strongest adult. There is no mercury or mineral in it.—Mercury is the basis of most worm remedies; and the remedy is sometimes worse than the disease.—So never use lozenges, but rely upon this. Every person will be convinced on one trial, that it is the most perfect cure ever invented.

The immense sale that this vermifuge has, is a sure test of its value and the estimation in which it is held by families. It would be quite too expensive to publish a volume of certificates that have been given for this article, and the users of it are requested to spread the name to all persons whom they think may be benefitted by it.

We call on all good citizens to make known the effects of this wonderful remedy.

Remember and ask for *Kolmstock's Vermifuge*, the one that has become known to you through the advertisement should be used in justice to the proprietors.

STARTLING FACTS.

Hundreds of children and adults are lost every year with worms, when some other cause has been supposed to be the true one.

It is admitted by all doctors that scarce a man, woman or child exists but what are sooner or later troubled with this complaint.

Sold by Comstock & Ross, 19 Tremont Row, Boston—also, by Abner Allen, Palmer Depot.

Cured of Piles.

"For five years I was afflicted with what the doctors told me were the Itching Piles. I had applied to several physicians, and used many medicines without any relief, till I used the Hay's Liniment, which I purchased of Comstock & Ross, No. 19 Tremont Row, which cured me before I had used all of one bottle. I was greatly relieved upon the first one or two applications. Most seriously do I urge upon the afflicted to use this remedy before all others. My object entirely in making my case public, is hoping I may benefit the afflicted sufferer.

Eben Thompson, No. 4 Allston st.

Sold by Abner Allen, Palmer Depot.

Connel's Magical Pain Extractor,

The great healing salve.—It seems hardly worth while that we should add our testimony to the overwhelming mass that has already been procured by that inestimable burn specific called Connel's Magical Pain Extractor—but we might as well say it exceeds any thing we ever heard of for the rapid and thorough cure of the following complaints, which have been tested in this city, viz.: burns, scalds, tender and sore feet, chilblains, wounds and old sores, bruises and cold in wounds, inflammation, salt rheum, rheumatism, erysipelas, sore eyes and nipples, eruptions and scrofula, chaps, and piles in their worst form. No family should be without this wonderful salve. Sold genuine at 19 Tremont Row, Boston. Sold by Abner Allen, Palmer Depot.

Sarsaparilla.

Comstock & Co's Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, for the cure of scrofula, chronic rheumatism, general debility, cutaneous diseases, scaly eruptions of the skin, tetters, pimples on the face, mercurial and siphiloid diseases, biles from impure habits of the body, ulcerations of the throat, pains and swellings of the bones, liver affections, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, exposure and imprudence of life, excessive use of mercury. The Sarsaparilla can be depended upon as being as good as any other in this country or Europe. This pure extract is put up in as large or larger bottles as any sold for one dollar, at the unprecedented low price of 50 cents per bottle, or $4 per dozen. Sold by Comstock & Ross, 19 Tremont Row, Boston. Sold by Abner Allen, Palmer Depot. 21-3m.

The Naples Hair Dye,

Is warranted to impart to the hair a jet black, without either affecting its softness or strength, and without staining or in any way injuring the skin. It is perfectly innocent in its nature, and has no deleterious effects on the health, as is attested by the experience of those in the city who have used it.—An apprehension of its possessing injurious qualities, has alone deterred thousands from a valuable preparation which so much beautifies and adorns personal appearance. Sold at 19 Tremont Row, Boston. Sold by Abner Allen, Palmer Depot.

JOHN CURTIS & CO.,

OPPOSITE the Freight Depot Springfield, offer for sale the following articles, on the most liberal terms—

25 bbls. Linseed Oil;
50 " Sperm do.
20 " Whale do.
50 Hhds. Molasses;
100 Chests Teas of various kinds and qualities;
100 Boxes Soap at Manufacturer's prices;
100 " Candles do. do.
50 Jars Macaboy Snuff do. do.
20 Tierces Clover Seed;

—ALSO—

"E. S. B. & Co." "T. Kemashall," "M. Shepard," "Canal Mills," Agawam Mills, and various brands of Ohio, Michigan, Ohio and Indiana Flour, for sale at the lowest market prices.

Springfield, April 22, 1846. 15-3t

BY THE QUEEN'S PATENT.

Triumphant success of

Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of life

The Great English Remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption!

THE most celebrated and infallible remedy, for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, or any form of Pulmonary Consumption, is the Hungarian Balsam of Life, discovered by Dr. Buchan of London, England, tested for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, and introduced into the United States, under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

Dr Buchan is a distinguished philanthropist and Elder of the society of Friends, and member of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, celebrated for his valuable discoveries in the treatment of Scrofulous Consumption. The Hungarian Balsam is a purely vegetable compound, composed chiefly of a Hungarian Gum, of wonderful power in pulmonary diseases.

The astonishing success of the Hungarian Balsam, in the cure of every form of Consumption, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the worst possible cases that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished physicians, as confirmed and incurable. The Hungarian Balsam has cured, and will cure, the most desperate of cases. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English medicine, of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but to be used as a *preventive medicine* in all cases of Colds, Coughs, spitting of Blood, Pain in the side and chest, irritation and soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, difficulty of breathing, Hectic Fever, Night sweats, Emaciation and General debility, Asthma, Influenza, Hooping Cough, and Croup.

In case of actual disease of the Lungs, or seated Consumption, it is the only source of hope.

Sold by McDonald & Smith, sole agents for the United Kingdom, at the Italian Warehouse, Regent street, London, in bottles and cases, for ships, hospitals, &c.

By special appointment—DAVID F. BRADLEE, Boston, Mass. sole agent for the United States and British American Provinces.

American price, $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates and other evidence, showing the unequalled merits of this Great English Remedy, may be obtained of the agents, gratis.

None genuine, without the written signature of the American agent, on a gold and bronze label, to counterfeit which is forgery.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 130 Washington street Boston, General agent for the New England States.

AGENTS.—Palmer Depot, A. Allen; Northampton, W. Hillyer; Amherst, N. Fitch; Belchertown, H. A. Longley; Ware, L. Dimond; Barre, Woods & Co., and by dealers in medicine generally. 11-1y

THE PILES!

A Cure for Life Guarantied!

DR. UPHAM'S INTERNAL REMEDY

For the Cure of Piles, Inflammation of the Liver and Spleen, Inflammation, Soreness and Ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder: Inflammatory and Mercurial Rheumatism; Impurity of Blood; Weakness and Inflammation of the Spine; and for the relief of Married Ladies.

THE Vegetable Pile Electuary, invented by Dr. A. Upham, a distinguished physician of New York city, is the only really successful remedy for that dangerous and distressing complaint, the Piles, ever offered to the American public.

Mark this: it is an *Internal Remedy*—not an external application, and will cure any case of Piles, either Bleeding or Blind, Internal or External; and probably the only thing that will. There is no mistake about it. It is a positive cure—*speedy and permanent.* It is also a convenient medicine to take, and improves the general health in a remarkable manner.

Each Box contains twelve doses, at 3 1-3 cts. per dose. It is very mild in its operation, and may be taken in cases of the most acute inflammation without danger. All external applications are in the highest degree disagreeable, inconvenient, and offensive; and from the very nature of the disease, temporary in their effects. This medicine attacks the disease at its source, and *removing the cause*, renders the cure *certain* and *permanent.*

INFLAMMATORY DISEASES.

Although the *Electuary* was originally prepared for the cure of Piles, yet it has proved itself to be a medicine far superior to all others, in all diseases of an Inflammatory character, with a determination of blood to any particular part or organ. In Inflammation and Congestion of the Liver and Spleen; Inflammation, Soreness and Ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder; in Inflammatory and Mercurial Rheumatism, it is the best medicine ever discovered.

Impurities of the Blood.—For all Impurities of the Blood, arising from the imprudent use of Mercury, or other causes; for all Diseases of the skin and Scrofulous affections; in all cases where the Blood is powerfully determined to the Head, producing dizziness and distress, *Dr. Upham's Electuary* is entirely unrivalled.

To Married Ladies.—Married Ladies are almost invariably subject to that painful and injurious disease, the Piles, with consequent Inflammation of the Stomach, Bowels and Spine, weakness of the Back, flow of Blood to the Head, &c. The Electuary is perfectly safe for Pregnant Ladies, and the most useful Cathartic that can possibly be used, as it will not only remove the Piles and all Inflammatory diseases, *without pain or irritation*, but will ensure an easy time, a safe delivery, and a sound constitution in the offspring.

Cure for Life Guarantied.—The Electuary contains *no Mineral Medicine; no Aloes, Colocynth, Gamboge*, or other powerful and irritating Purgative. No fear of taking cold while under its influence, no change in diet necessary. If taken according to the directions *a cure for life is guarantied.*

Pamphlets, giving valuable information respecting this medicine, may be obtained of agents, gratis.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 130 Washington street, Boston, General agent for the New England States.

AGENTS.—Palmer Depot, A. Allen; Northampton, W. Hillyer; Amherst, N. Fitch; Belchertown, H. A. Longley; Ware, L. Dimond; Barre, Woods & Co., and by dealers in medicine generally. 12

A large assortment of the most valuable

FAMILY MEDICINES!

Among which are Trull's, Norman's (Peruvian,) Ball's, Richardson's, Phelps', and Russell's Bitters. Huil's, Gardner's, Wright's, Brandreth's, Lescur's, Smith's (sugar coated,) Persian, Phinney's, Ball's, Richardson's, Phelps', (Tomato and Cough,) Gridley's, Peters', Hitchcock's, Russell's, United States and various other Pills.

Whittemore's Vegetable Syrup for Diarrhœa, &c. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, an invaluable remedy for Worms. Becannon's Pulmonary Syrup, Covert's Balm of Life, Richardson's Pectoral Balsam, Ames' Cough Syrup, Moore's Essence of Life, Down's Elixir, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Egyptian Eye Wash, Catarrh Snuff, Cheesman's Arabian Balsam, Michaux's Freckle Wash, Brandreth's and Gridley's Liniment, Opedeldoc, Sand's remedy for Salt Rheum, Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, Root's German Ointment, Griswold's, Sweet's, Essex's, Sherman's Bettis' and Hebrew Plasters.

Sherman's, Fales', and Peters' Medicated Lozenges, Castor Oil, Hot Drops, Tooth Powders, Hair Tonics, Essences, &., &c.

Warranted Genuine, for sale by

8 A. BLODGETT.

THE GREAT NORTHERN REMEDY.

N. H. Downe's Vegetable BALSAMIC ELIXIR.

A MOST valuable medicine for curing Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Croup, Whooping cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Bleeding, and all diseases of the Lungs. It promotes expectoration, by which means the irritation of the Lungs is immediately stopped; and by its Balsamic properties effects a speedy cure—as can be attested by thousands of individuals in New England and the other States, (certificates shown if desired.) For sale by

A. BLODGETT.
Palmer Depot, Jan. 29, 1846. 2

Brass Clocks.

OF superior quality, both alarm and common movements, beautifully cased and warranted first rate Time Keepers. For sale low by

5 A. BLODGETT